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THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM IN JAPAN¹

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In any autocratic Government, the most precious and valuable power to the ruler of all the governmental powers is the judicial. There the legislative power is a very minor one and much depreciated, while the executive power is naturally held intact in the hands of the ruler with the aid of the judicial. It often happens that autocratic ruler can exist and keep himself strong, because of his possession and control of the judicial power.

History demonstrates the fact that in the development of a constitutional system of government in any monarchical country, it is the judicial power that is carefully guarded and jealously kept in the hands of the ruler, until the last moment of the existence of his sovereign authority, while the legislative power is usually given up at an early stage of its development. This is true in the early period of constitutional history of England. Under the Norman Kings the *Concilium Ordinarium* kept the executive and judicial powers intact, while the *Magnum Concilium* was given legislative and financial powers; under the Tudors and the early Stuarts, the Star Chamber exercised certain judicial power until the last moment of its existence.

The reason why under an autocratic system of government, the judicial power is so jealously kept in the hands of the ruler is very clear.

It is in the last analysis the judicial power that controls the life and death of the people, makes them fear the authority of the ruler, and thus keeps the order of society. It is interesting to note that, at the beginning of the development of modern constitutional systems of government in the European countries, the greatest effort was made by the people to take the judicial power away from the ruling class, or, in other words, to make the judiciary independent of the executive. You know it was Montesquieu who first clearly conceived the necessity of the separation of the judiciary from the executive for a good constitutional system of government, and advocated his "so-called theory of the independence of the judiciary."

So influential and powerful was his theory that it was believed by almost all the publicists, statesmen, and politicians of the 18th century, though by some consciously and by others almost blindly.

It is the curious as well as interesting fact that the framers of the Japanese constitution believed the doctrine that the independence of the

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judiciary is one requisite of good government, as did the framers of the Constitution of the United States. Thus, while the framers of our Constitution endeavored to subordinate completely every branch of government to the Emperor, they intended to make the judiciary independent, as they thought it was. Prince Ito, the exponent of the framers of the Constitution, gives us the reason and says, "Though it is in the power of the sovereign to appoint judges, and though the courts of law have to pronounce judgment in the name of the sovereign, yet the sovereign does not take it upon himself to conduct trials, but causes *independent* courts to do so, in accordance to law and *regardless* of the influence of the administrative authorities." It is for us a matter of conjecture what Prince Ito really meant by "the independent Courts." It seems to me that Prince Ito did not understand, or misconstrued the meaning of the independence of the judiciary. However, I shall not enter here to a discussion of that topic. I simply mentioned this, thinking that it may enable you to understand better our judicial system in relation to the executive and legislative branches of government, which is the main subject of my discussion.

The term, "independence of judiciary" is very misleading, though it is often used very carelessly in this country as well as in ours. In the United States, the independence of the judiciary means that the judiciary is in the last analysis supreme in all the branches of government, and independent of the legislative as well as of the executive, while in our country, it means nothing more than that judgment of the court is free from the direct control of the executive, and pronounced in accordance to the laws, which are really enacted by the executive with the consent of the legislative. In the both cases, the judiciary is not quite consistent with the principles of sound democratic government. In a thorough democratic system of government the judiciary must be subordinated, not to the executive, but to the legislative branch of government, which is the representative body of the people. In fact, the judiciary of the United States is placed too strong in the constitution, whereas that of our country, too weak.

Now as to the Japanese court of law, it is not like the Supreme Court, or the District Court of the United States. The latter has power to pronounce judgment upon a dispute between an individual citizen and the administrative authority, and even power to declare an act of Congress null and void on the ground of unconstitutionality. But the power of the former is limited only to the adjudication of lawsuits, in which both disputants are individual subjects. It has no power to interpret the Constitution—that power is left in our country in the Privy Council which acts in the name of the Emperor—nor to adjudicate a suit, in which the administrative authority is a party. The Constitution of Japan provides that "no suit at law, which relates to right alleged to have been infringed by the illegal measures of the administrative authorities, and which shall come within competency of the Court of Administrative Litigation specially established by laws, shall be taken cognizance of by a Court of Law." Thus in Japan one of the most important judicial functions, i. e., the protection of rights and liberties of the

people from the arbitrary rule of permanent officials, is left to the Court of Administrative Litigation, which is, though first established by law, *de facto* entirely dependent upon the executive branch of government, which is really independent of the people and controlled by the permanent bureaucratic officials.

In fact, the Court of Administrative Litigation is organized with certain bureaucratic officials, and placed under the direct control of the executive branch of government.

The Courts of Law in our country are divided into four grades, the Court of Cessation, of Appeal, and the District Court and the Sectional. In the lowest, or Sectional Court, a single judge decides the case. In the District Court, three judges; in the Court of Appeal, five, and in the Court of Cessation seven judges sit.

Appeals against the judgment of the lower court in civil and criminal cases are made possible in order of precedence up to the highest Court.

For the purpose of investigating criminal cases and for prosecuting procurators, or, in your term, prosecuting attorneys, are attached to the court of justice. They receive the same treatment as judges.

Both the judge and the procurator are appointed only from those who have the qualifications fixed by law, and hold their office for life.

We have no jury trial in our country as in the United States, or as in England. Our judicial system was formed largely after the model of that of France, and the organization of the court of law therefore resembles in many respects that of the French court. In most criminal cases, preliminary trials are made, which are not open to the public; and those cases, in which all the evidences produced do not prove criminal act or conduct, are dismissed.

Now as to the different functions of the different courts. Both civil and criminal cases are treated in the Sectional Court. The civil cases which are to be dealt with in the Sectional Court are as follows: Cases that do not involve more than 500 yen; those pertaining to movable properties, such as houses, buildings, etc., and to their leases; boundary disputes between real properties; cases pertaining to the contracts which do not run over a year; and disputes arising between travelers and innkeepers, or common carriers. And the criminal cases which are to be dealt with in the Sectional Court are as follows: Misdemeanors and some criminal acts which are subject to fine or light imprisonment.

Cases to be tried in the District Court. In the first trial of civil cases, all disputes which do not come under the Sectional Court, with the exception of those which are related to members of the Imperial family are tried in this court, and in the second trial, all cases appealed from the Sectional Court. In criminal cases, the first trial of this court is conducted for all cases which do not come under the trial of the Sectional Court as well as the Court of Appeal; and in the second trial, all cases appealed from the Sectional Court are to be dealt with.

Now as to the Court of Appeal. As the name suggests, this is the court in which all cases, civil and criminal, appealed from the Sectional and Dis-

strict Courts are tried. Here is no first trial except for the cases in which a member of the Imperial family is involved.

The Court of Cession is the court which makes the final judgment and decision for all cases, either civil or criminal, which are appealed from the decision or judgment of the District Court or the Court of Appeal at the second trial.

This, I think, gives you a rough sketch of our judicial system. In conclusion, I should repeat that the judiciary of our country is not independent of, but quite subordinated to the executive branch of government, which is independent of the people and very little controlled by the legislature; and I believe that no matter of what form or organization the judicial system may be, the administration of justice can not be said to be on a sound basis, until the judiciary is completely subordinated to the legislature, which is the representative body of the people.

UNIFORMITY IN CATALOGUING¹

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The writer, when he took charge of the Allegheny County Law Library during the latter part of the year 1907, was confronted with a situation uncommon to most large law libraries in this country. This situation was a library without a catalogue, as the former librarian prided himself on managing a library without the aid of such and by reason of this fact became known near and far as the HUMAN CATALOGUE.

ARRANGEMENT OF TEXT BOOKS ON THE SHELVES

The arrangement of the text books on the shelves in the library at that time was according to subjects which grouping was the only aid one had of ascertaining just what books the library contained on a given subject without trying to remember some five thousand (5,000) titles or reference books.

This system seemed to work well enough where the book contained one subject but when one considers the many books which contain two or more subjects, it was by no means an easy task to remember all the books on the overlapping subjects, for we all know that you cannot place a book on two subjects in two places on the shelves. It was therefore necessary to remember under what subject the book was placed, in order that it might be readily located. Then again confusion often resulted as different patrons called for the same subject by different names.

Another unsatisfactory feature was that it was necessary at all times for patrons of the library to first consult the librarian in ascertaining just what books the library contained on a given subject. This system was very unsatisfactory to the legal profession as it generally necessitated a delay until such time as their wants could be attended to.

REQUEST FOR A CATALOGUE

To remedy these defects and to comply with the many requests of the profession that the library be catalogued at once, especially the reference books, that patrons might readily ascertain what books were on file on a given subject, it was decided during the early part of the year 1908 to comply with this request and first to catalogue all the text books.

After considerable investigation, it had been found that there was no "Generally Accepted Standard Scientific Classification for Law Books," and that some libraries had devised systems of their own, particularly to meet local conditions and needs.

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TEXT BOOK TITLE CLASSIFICATION

A tentative SUBJECT CARD CATALOGUE was arranged and the CLASSIFICATION used was the TEXT BOOK TITLES or LABELS as they appeared on the back of the books. After all the text books were catalogued, it was found that we had approximately twelve hundred (1200) Main Titles and it was then necessary to compile the cross-references to the various main topics. This was a laborious task and was essential in order that patrons desiring to make an exhaustive examination and research on any given subject might have the necessary references to all the topics under which the books were indexed.

The next step to be considered after the cross-references to the topics had been completed was

First. HOW ELASTIC IS THIS SYSTEM?

Second. HAS IT ANY UNIFORMITY OR BASIS?

Third. DOES THIS SYSTEM CONTAIN ALL THE NECESSARY MAIN TITLES?

ELASTICITY OF THE SYSTEM

In answer to the question, "How elastic is this system," I found that in adding new main titles where we already had relevant topics that it was necessary to withdraw the cross-reference cards and add the necessary cross-references to the new topic and vice versa, which meant a continual rearrangement and readjustment of the whole general catalogue system, as the new topics were added thereto.

To best illustrate this, I might suggest the following: Suppose our catalogue contained the following main topics,

CARRIERS.

COMMERCE.

FRANCHISES.

MONOPOLIES.

RAILROADS.

The cross-references from the main topic cards would be made to the relevant main titles, i. e., See also Commerce; Franchises; Monopolies; Railroads; and from the second main title, COMMERCE, the cross-references would be made to i. e., See also Carriers; Franchises; Monopolies; Railroads; until the five above main titles would be complete as to their cross-references.

Now suppose we desire to add a new main title, CORPORATIONS, which would be relevant to the above five main titles, it would then be necessary to add this latter title to each one of the above five titles and further, under the topic, Corporations, cross-reference titles would have to be made to each one of the above five subjects, i. e., See also Carriers; Commerce; Franchises; Monopolies; Railroads; and all of the above five cross-reference cards would have to be withdrawn from the Catalogue and the card re-written, in order that the respective title might be inserted in its proper alphabetical order.

UNIFORMITY OR BASIS OF THIS SYSTEM

Second. In answer to the question, "Has it any uniformity or basis," I would say that from my investigation and experience I found it had no fundamental or basic principle of classification as found in the Dewey Catalogue System, as used in the general libraries, which system is divided into "NINE MAIN CLASSES" with a tenth class for works too general to belong to any one of the nine classes. The system which I had devised from TEXT BOOK TITLES was in a chaotic condition and no doubt would take years of development to perfect the same. Further, I found that Text Book Titles are by no means uniform, as an example of which I cite the subject of "MONOPOLIES" under which we had eight different main titles, and books indexed under each one of the following titles, to wit:

- (1) ANTI-TRUSTS.
- (2) COMBINATIONS.
- (3) CONTRACTS IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE.
- (4) INDUSTRIAL TRUSTS.
- (5) MONOPOLIES.
- (6) RESTRAINT OF TRADE.
- (7) SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST.
- (8) TRUSTS.

which materially belonged to the same general class or subject.

Thus, I came to the conclusion that my system based upon TEXT BOOK TITLES was impracticable for the reason that it could not be made uniform, and further, that the Catalogue in Chief contained too many main titles. For one to study each topic and try to assemble the material thereunder seemed to be an endless undertaking.

From the above illustration, it will be noted that for one desiring to make an exhaustive research of the topic MONOPOLIES, it would be necessary to consult eight different main titles in the catalogue and if one complete letter of the alphabet were filed in each one of the cabinet drawers, it would necessitate the withdrawing of seven drawers to complete one's search—a useless waste of time in ascertaining the desired references for one and the same kind of material.

DOES THE SYSTEM CONTAIN ALL THE NECESSARY MAIN TITLES?

Third. In answer to the question, "Does this system contain all the necessary main titles," experience demonstrated to me that it did not.

As an Encyclopedia of Law is a collection of comprehensive articles, which attempts to cover the entire body of law, encyclopedias might perhaps be regarded as coming within the general classification of text books and as the encyclopedias and general digests of decisions have become of such general use by the profession in their own offices and as the main titles of these ency-

clopedias and digests are by reason thereof familiar to them, they come to the library prepared and expecting to find the same main topics or references in the CARD CATALOGUE, under which they found their law, so that they can readily find text books or other material with which to extend or complete their examination.

I will enumerate a few of the main titles as used in the Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure under which topics we had no text books indexed, references or titles.

ABANDONMENT.
ABATEMENT AND REVIVAL.
ABDUCTION.
ACCESSION.
AGRICULTURE.
AMBASSADORS AND CONSULS.
AMICUS CURIAE.
APPEARANCE.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
BAIL.

No doubt I could call your attention to one hundred or more topics of like character.

Thus we learn from the above discussion that the main topics, which the investigator expects to find in the catalogue are not there and further it causes no end of disappointment, when one knows that the material is in the library and that the catalogue does not contain the desired references to make this valuable material accessible.

CATALOGUE CONTAINED ONLY TEXT BOOK REFERENCES

Our catalogue as completed only embraced the text book references and did not include the subjects of the general digests of decisions or encyclopedias nor the many valuable articles in the various legal magazines. For the busy investigator, who is desirous of making an exhaustive research on any given subject, it is necessary for him to examine

First. The reference in the catalogue.

Second. The encyclopedias, general digests of decisions, digest of the selected case series.

Third. The seven cumulative numbers of the index to legal periodicals.

As the proper method of approach to any library is by means of the CARD CATALOGUE, which is the entrance door or gateway to this wonderful storehouse of knowledge, therefore it is essential that patrons of the library should have all their references centralized in the CARD CATALOGUE under a UNIFORM SYSTEM, which references should consist of text books, subjects of general digests of decisions, as well as local state digests, encyclopedias and articles contained in the various legal magazines, which stand on the same plane with text books, many of which are of great practical value, in that they treat

of some sub-division of a subject with greater exhaustiveness than is possible in a text book covering the whole general subject.

It became obvious that some uniform system should be established that would consolidate and centralize these three methods or branches in exhausting the references on any given subject that might be contained in the library and further that the system should also call to the attention of the investigator, such material as could be had on his subject, in order that there could be no possible chance for him to overlook any reference, which might be essential to his case.

CONCLUSION AS TO TEXT BOOK TITLE CLASSIFICATION, WHICH WAS ABANDONED

In concluding this part of my paper, I would say that from my experience, I have found that TEXT BOOK TITLES as used for a CATALOGUE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM ARE NOT PRACTICAL.

First: Because it encumbers the catalogue with too many useless main titles, which is more of hindrance than an aid to the busy investigator.

Second: The Classification is not complete as to the whole body of law or common main topics, which are familiar to the profession, and further, requires the insertion of new main topics to the Catalogue in Chief, each time a new text book is received, which might have a different title or label other than the ones already catalogued and upon the insertion of a new main title, it necessitates the disturbing and re-adjustment of the relevant cross-references or the whole general system.

Third. The Catalogue does not admit of proper general centralization.

For these reasons the CLASSIFICATION OF TEXT BOOK TITLES WAS REJECTED AND ABANDONED.

UNIFORM CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

After considerable investigation always with the thought in mind that a system should be established, which would CONSOLIDATE AND CENTRALIZE IN ONE PLACE UNDER A UNIFORM CLASSIFICATION, the various methods of exhausting the authorities, it was decided to examine very carefully the classification systems as used by the various encyclopedias and digests, and after careful study of the American and English Encyclopedia of Law, it was found that the same objections were encountered as to the text book titles, i. e., the main title of the same subject matter was divided into too many unnecessary subject headings, and further, it contained approximately seven hundred (700) main titles which were too many for practical use for a classification of this kind, which in most respects makes the system burdensome.

ADOPTION OF THE AMERICAN DIGEST SCHEME FOR A SCIENTIFIC CATALOGUE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

The next classification system to be examined was the American Digest Classification Scheme and after careful study and deliberation, it was found

that this system was based on a SET OR SCIENTIFIC CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM, and that the same could be easily adapted to a general library catalogue scheme. We decided during the latter part of the year 1909 to adopt this system as a basis.

The above system comprehends four hundred and twelve (412) main titles or headings and for our purpose, it was determined to add a number of main topics thereto to accommodate more readily a number of books as well as to facilitate references, which we had on certain particular subjects.

These references treat the respective subjects more generally and more as entirety than is found under the American Digest System.

The additional topics and the reasons for adopting them are as follows:

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Subjects of recent origin and of such importance and extensive development within the past few years as to command a main topic in the catalogue.

BAR ASSOCIATIONS.

This topic is classified in the American Digest Classification System under the subject heading, ATTORNEY AND CLIENT, (Key Number 31) but as the legal periodicals contain many valuable articles and the various bar associations publish their respective reports, it necessarily became a proper catalogue topic.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

BIOGRAPHY.

DICTIONARIES.

FORMS.

INNS OF COURT AND CHANCERY.

JURISPRUDENCE.

LIBRARIES.

ROMAN OR CIVIL LAW.

SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES.

WIT AND HUMOR

WORDS AND PHRASES.

Purely catalogue titles.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

No similar heading in the American Digest, but treated under various topics and as most libraries contain books on this subject and some patrons call for them by this title, therefore, it was thought best to provide a place in the catalogue for this kind of material.

BUILDING AND BUILDINGS.

CONFLICT OF LAWS.

ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

REAL PROPERTY.

These subjects are classified under the various headings, according to the American Digest System of distributing the case matter, but as there are a number of well known books on these subjects and the profession are familiar with them, they necessarily became proper catalogue topics.

LEGAL EDUCATION.

A topic upon which much has been written and the legal magazines as well as the bar association reports contain many valuable articles thereon, therefore, it should have a place in the catalogue.

LEGAL ETHICS.

This topic is classified in the American Digest Classification System, under the heading, Attorney and Client, (Key Number 32) but as most libraries contain books, and legal magazines have many valuable articles thereon, it necessarily became a catalogue title.

MOTOR VEHICLES

A subject of recent origin and development as to which most libraries contain books as well as other material, it was thought advantageous to make this subject a catalogue topic.

From the above list it will be found that it was only necessary to add twenty-four (24) titles to the four hundred and twelve (412) topics as used by the American Digest System, thereby making an aggregate of four hundred and thirty-six (436) main titles to the Catalogue in Chief. It is to be noted that of the supplemental main titles the majority were CATALOGUE TOPICS.

SUB-DIVISION OF MAIN TOPICS

The next step after the additional main topics were determined was to select the main or important headings under which we had a number of references that were necessary to be sub-divided, to facilitate quick reference thereto. These sub-divisions were adaptations of the general sub-divisions used in the American Digest, under the particular topic, where they are distinguished by Roman numerals. At this point some variation had to be made with respect to the Roman numerals as used in the Catalogue, inasmuch as they do not correspond with those used in the American Digest, for it was necessary to add to the main catalogue topic, a general sub-division guide card to accommodate general books upon the particular subject.

GUIDE OR LOCATION CARDS

After our list of main topics and sub-divisions was completed, we had a set of guide or location cards printed, the tabs of which were covered with celluloid, in order to be easily cleansed without damage to the guides and for the further reason, that the celluloid adds considerable strength to the tab, thereby insuring longer life to the guide. The main topics or headings were PRINTED IN RED directly on the guide tabs, and the sub-division thereto,

PRINTED IN BLACK. The main topics were printed on what is known as whole cut guides, (See Illustration A) while the sub-divisions were printed on one-half cut guide (See Illustration D) to distinguish one from the other.

Upon receiving the above set of main and sub-division guides they were filed in the card cabinet in their alphabetical order and we then had the foundation or frame work of our catalogue complete and ready for the indexing.

INDEXING THE GENERAL REFERENCE WORKS

This time instead of beginning with indexing the text books, we reversed the procedure and began by first cataloguing the Century and Decennial Digests. As the main titles and sub-divisions thereof correspond to our system, it was a very easy matter to index them, for it only necessitated writing the cards and filing them under the respective catalogue topics or sub-divisions thereof, after which we had a reference in our catalogue, to the whole body of case law on any given subject. The next set of books to be catalogued was the Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure and as this work is founded on the American Digest Classification System, it was also readily catalogued under the same method, thus giving one a reference to a general digest and a cyclopedia on any branch of the law. The next in order of cataloguing was the first edition of the American and English Encyclopedia of Law and this set was also easily catalogued, as the main headings as used therein corresponded in most instances to our system, and where any variation was found, the Decennial or Key Number Digests were consulted to ascertain under what topic similar references were placed under their system and thus is readily afforded us a clue or reference to the proper heading or sub-division thereof, under which heading we should index the respective topic.

For illustration, in volume one (1) American and English Encyclopedia of Law (1st ed.) page 1025, the main heading "Authority" (of Agent) appears and to locate the proper heading under which this subject should be indexed, we would turn to the Decennial Digest, (volume three (3), page 16), where we would find the word

Authority.

Of agent, see Principal and Agent.

which would give us the desired reference to the topic, where the subject would be indexed and reference card written as follows:

Principal and Agent.

Authority.

1 Am. & Eng. Encyc. of Law, p. 1025.

The above method of consulting the Decennial or Key Number Digest for the desired references was necessary at that time, as the Descriptive Word Index to the Decennial or Key Number Digests was not completed until the year 1912. After the introduction of this index volume, ONE HAD AT HAND THE RESULT OF THIRTY-TWO YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN CLASSIFYING CASE MATTER UNDER A UNIFORM OR SET SYSTEM.

REFERENCE AND DESCRIPTIVE WORD REFERENCE CARDS AS USED IN THE CATALOGUE

After cataloguing the above books and the reference or descriptive word reference cards had been compiled as required the other general reference works were catalogued from time to time.

In all instances where a particular subject had been indexed according to the scheme adopted, and the respective work being indexed, treated the subject under a different title, it was only necessary to consult the reference card as made and place the respective additional reference under this same topic, thus the topic "Agency," as used in volume one (1) American and English Encyclopedia of Law, page 331, would be placed under the main topic, "Principal and Agent," and a reference card made as follows:

AGENCY.

See Principal and Agent.

And in indexing similar works wherein this same topic (Agency) is used, it would only be necessary to consult the above reference card which would refer one to the main title "PRINCIPAL AND AGENT," under which topic, all material would be indexed, thus making uniform all references under the respective topic for the present as well as the future.

Then again take the topic, "AIDER AND ABETTOR," used in the American and English Encyclopedia of Law (2d ed.), volume two (2), page 29. By referring to our Catalogue, we had no main topic or reference card to the above subject. It then became necessary to consult the Decennial Digest (volume one (1), page 622) wherein we find the following reference to the Key Number Sections.

AIDERS AND ABETTORS.

Criminal responsibility; see Criminal Law, Sec. 59-82.

By consulting the subject Criminal Law in the Decennial or Key-Number Digests, we find that Key Numbers Sections 59-82 fall under the general sub-division of this topic "Parties to Offenses" and the Roman numeral as given this sub-division in our Catalogue is IV.

In order that this same subject "Aider and Abettor" might be readily located in the catalogue by the investigator, reference cards are made as follows:

ABETTORS.

Criminal responsibility, see Criminal Law, IV.

AIDERS AND ABETTORS.

Criminal responsibility, see Criminal Law, IV.

The reference or index card as filed under the topic, Criminal Law, IV, would be written as follows:

CRIMINAL LAW,		IV
Aider and Abettor.		
2 Am. & Eng. Encyc. of Law (2d ed.).....	p.	29
1	Supplement	p. 241
5	p.	102

VARIOUS CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS CAN BE ADAPTED TO THIS SCHEME

In closing this part of my paper, I might say that the different classification schemes as used in the various reference works can be easily adapted to this system and after all the general references were catalogued and centralized in one place, it made uniform and stable this one branch or method of consulting these authorities.

INDEXING THE TEXT BOOKS

After all the general references as well as our local state digest were indexed, we catalogued the text books and since, as above stated, our catalogue in chief contained all the necessary main topics and sub-divisions thereto, it only remained for us to write and file the cards, where the text book heading corresponded to our catalogue system. Where the title of the book was different from our main topics, we pursued the method as above stated in indexing the general reference subjects, thereby preserving the uniformity of the whole system.

In indexing the text books and writing the cards, the date and place of publication are written in the upper left hand corner, the main title or heading on the top line and on the following line, below, the name of the author. Immediately below follows an analysis or description of the book, which is copied from the title page, also the edition, if any, and if a one volume work, the number of pages are given, which will suggest to the investigator the size of the book, and if the work consists of more than one volume, the number of volumes are given instead of the pages.

The following is a form of the card in use:

1907	BANKS AND BANKING.
Phila.	BOLLES, A. C. Treatise on the Modern Law of —, Including the National Bank Act and Amendments, 2 vols.

If the title or label of the book should be different from that of the topic, the author's name and the title or label are also given to avoid confusion in requesting books, as per following form:

1913	COMMERCE.
Pgh.	BELSTERLING, (C. S.) on Transit Privileges. Interstate Commerce Commission in the matter of —, pp. xxii, 189.

In indexing the text books, a very close examination should also be made of the table of contents, preface and index in general. This is for the purpose of ascertaining the author's method of treating the subject, and further, if a certain sub-division thereof has been given any special note, attention should be called thereto on the card. Thus in the following example, the author's title page read:

HIRSCHL, A. J.,
Trial Tactics.

and the table of contents as follows:

Contents: Selection of the Court; Preparing for Trial; Court Room Conduct; Reporting the Case; Calling the Jury; Classifications of Jurors; Preparation of the Witnesses; Preserving the Evidence; The Opening Statement; Introducing the Evidence; Expert Evidence; The Cross-Examination; Instructions; Special Findings; Verdict; Arguments.

If the above table of contents had not been noted on the card or the book catalogued under the topics as contained in our catalogue system, the investigator would not have had access to this material, which might have been essential to his examination.

It is not necessary that the table of contents be copied or the above method followed in all instances, but it should be carried out where the title page does not suggest the main features of the book as above illustrated.

After the indexing of the text books was completed, the shelf arrangement thereof according to subjects was changed to the Author System, which is the most practicable method where a subject catalogue is in use. The Catalogue gives one the author and title reference and the Attendants can readily locate the desired book in less time than is required where the subject grouping system obtains, which has proved itself unsatisfactory, for the reasons as above stated.

INDEXING THE ARTICLES

Beginning with the year 1907, the articles contained in the various legal magazines were indexed. I might say that this branch of indexing is a very difficult matter, for it necessitates the reading of each article, and the careful analysis and proper distribution of the subject matter to the appropriate topic in the catalogue. Objection might be made that this labor is unnecessary owing to the existence of the Index to Legal Periodicals.

In answer to this, I need but call attention to the fact that the Index has already reached its seventh Cumulative Number and to require the busy investigator to make use of all these numbers, in order to avail himself of all pertinent matter contained therein is inexcusable. I also cite the experience common to all librarians in the case of the Semi-Annual Digests supplementing the Century Digest before the re-compilation of such volumes into the Decennial Digest and the inauguration of the Key-Number System.

For the librarian who is not disposed to index these articles as received, he may defer until the printed Index is received and inasmuch as this Index is based upon the Standard System of Classification, it readily can be distributed to the proper index cards, thereby consolidating all references under the appropriate titles.

CROSS-REFERENCE TITLES

Upon the completion of cataloguing the three branches or methods of examining the references in the library, it was deemed necessary to compile a practical cross-reference system, i. e., from one relevant topic to the other. This was accomplished by consulting the head or scope note to each main topic in the Decennial Digest, from which a list was taken of the topics excluded from the respective headings. The descriptive cross-references following the analysis of the main headings in the Decennial Digest were also consulted and a number of cross-references selected therefrom, which made the list in general as complete as possible at that time.

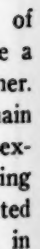
In addition to the cross-reference titles, a large number of key words or descriptive reference word titles were also added to the catalogue in chief. It was deemed essential to furnish as many guides as might be reasonably required to lead the investigator to the topic where the subject matter was properly indexed.

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As a final part of the subject heading, a buff card (Illustration C) is inserted with a small celluloid tab (at the extreme right position) which is

used to separate the Key Words or Descriptive Word Reference Cards from the preceding subject matter.

ELASTICITY OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM

In order to accommodate new references, where a subject matter warranted a place in the catalogue, a sub-division or an additional sub-division was added to the main topic in preference to adding a new main title and thus disturbing or re-arranging the relevant cross-references. The method of adding a new sub-division to the main heading might be illustrated by the following experience.

After the "COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS" was established, we decided to add a new sub-division to the main topic "COURTS" to accommodate a number of references we had on this subject. In order that the investigator might have a direct reference from the main topic "CUSTOMS DUTIES" to the respective sub-division under the topic "COURTS," it was necessary to add this additional cross-reference topic, which was inserted on the card in its respective alphabetical order as follows:

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

See also Carriers; Commerce; "Courts, XXII," Internal Revenue.

As a further illustration which shows the elasticity of this classification, I would say that when the above system was established, the library contained very few references on the subject "Workmens' Compensation and Insurance." This subject was classified under the main topic "MASTER AND SERVANT" sub-division IV, (Illustration D) and the title as given this sub-division was "Master's Liability for Injuries to Servant." As the activity which had taken place over the country manifested itself in many works and articles on the above subject, the library soon became flooded with this class of material and for quick reference it was decided to further sub-divide the above stated sub-division IV by adding an additional sub-division guide card (Illustration F) which was given a Roman numeral and letter as follows:

IV-A. Compensation and Insurance.

Then again it was recently found that it would be necessary to add an additional sub-division to the main sub-division IV to accommodate a number of references which we had on the subject "Occupational Diseases." This was done by adding a second sub-division guide card (Illustration F) under the general sub-division IV (Illustration D) of the topic "Master and Servant," which sub-division was given a Roman numeral and letter likewise as follows:

IV-B. Occupational Diseases.

In order that the investigator might have a direct reference to the above material, reference cards were made as follows:

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE.

See Master & Servant, IV-A.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

See Master & Servant, IV-A.

LIABILITY INSURANCE.

Employers', See Master & Servant, IV-A.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES.

See Master & Servant, IV-B.

DISEASES.

Occupational, See Master & Servant, IV-B.

As another illustration of the elasticity of this system, I call attention to the many articles in the legal magazines on questions growing out of the European war.

It has not yet been found necessary to add one additional main topic to the catalogue system, as all of the material has been thus far indexed under the various topics. A few of them are as follows:

INSURANCE, XXV. (Marine Insurance.)

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

NEUTRALITY LAWS.

TREATIES.

WAR.

GENERAL CONCLUSION

The greatest commendation that an index can receive is its general unaided use by patrons of the library. That is its end and purpose. That the system we have adopted well subserves its purpose, our experience has demonstrated beyond doubt.

The Catalogue was placed in use the early part of the year 1910. As the patrons of the library were familiar with the STANDARD CLASSIFICATION, they did not need any preliminary instructions on "HOW TO USE THE CATALOGUE."

From my experience of observations, I can truthfully say that eighty (80) per centum of the library patrons wishing to consult reference works, upon entering the library GO DIRECTLY TO THE CATALOGUE and this notwithstanding the fact that the common practice in years past was first to make inquiry of the librarian.

No complaint or criticism has been received on the present system but on the contrary nothing but praise and commendation for the benefits it confers and therefore I feel that we have increased the efficiency of the library by rendering it more easy to find the law.

Appended hereto is a list of the main topics and sub-divisions of the Catalogue now in use as well as a few references under the several topics.

ABANDONMENT

See also Action; Adverse Possession; Animals; Canals; Carriers; Colleges and Universities; Contracts; Copyrights; Dedication; Divorce; Domicile; Drains; Easements; Finding Lost Goods; Highways; Homestead; Husband and Wife, X; Insurance; Landlord and Tenant; Levees; Literary Property; Master and Servant; Municipal Corporations; Names;

Officers; Parent and Child; Partnership; Patents; Private Roads; Public Lands; Railroads; Real Property; Sales; Street Railroads; Taxation; Telegraphs and Telephones; Trade-Marks and Trade Names; Turnpikes and Toll Roads; Vendor and Purchaser; War; and other specific heads.

1 Am. & Eng. Encyc. of Law.....	p. 1
1 Century Digest	cc. 1
1 Corpus Juris	p. 4
1 Cyc. of Law and Proc.....	p. 3
1 Decennial Digest	p. 1
1 Ruling Case Law.....	p. 1

ABATEMENT

Of action, see Abatement and Revival.

Of dams, see Waters and Water Courses, IX.

Of legacy and devise, see Wills, VII.

Of nuisance, see Health; Intoxicating Liquors; Municipal Corporations; Nuisance.

Of obstruction of navigable waters, see Navigable Waters, II.

Pleas in, see Attachment; Criminal Law, IX; Equity, II; Pleading and Practice, IV.

ABATEMENT AND REVIVAL

See also Action; Admiralty; Appeal and Error; Attachment; Conflict of Laws; Courts; Criminal Law; Election of Remedies; Equity; Executors and Administrators; Judgment; Parties; Pleading and Practice; and other specific heads.

1 Am. & Eng. Encyc. of Law.....	p. 6
1 Century Digest	cc. 11
1 Corpus Juris	p. 15
1 Cyc. of Law and Proc.....	p. 10
1 Decennial Digest	p. 4
1 Ruling Case Law	p. 9

ABBREVIATIONS

As generally used in law books, see Part I.

As evidence, see Evidence, II & III.

ABDUCTION

See also Criminal Law; Husband and Wife; Kidnapping; Master and Servant; Parent and Child; Rape; Seduction.

1 Am. & Eng. Encyc. of Law.....	p. 21
1	(2d ed.) p. 162
1	Supplement p. 12
5	p. 5
1 Century Digest	cc. 377
1 Corpus Juris	p. 281
1 Cyc. of Law and Proc.....	p. 140
1 Decennial Digest	p. 78
1 Enc. L. & P.....	p. 89
1 Encyc. of Evidence	p. 32

ABBETTORS

Criminal responsibility, see Criminal Law, IV.

ABIDING THE EVENT

See Action; Bail; Costs; Deposits in Courts; Recognizances; Stipulations.

ABODE

See Corporations, IV; Domicile; Process.

ABORTION

ABSENTEES

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE

ACCESSION

ACCORD AND SATISFACTION

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT, ACTION ON

ACCOUNT STATED

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

ACTION

ACTION ON THE CASE

ADJOINING LANDOWNERS

ADMIRALTY

ADOPTION

ADULTERATION

ADULTERY

ADVERSE POSSESSION

AERIAL NAVIGATION

AFFIDAVITS

AFFRAY

AGRICULTURE

ALIENS

I. General

II. Exclusion or Expulsion

III. Immigration

IV. Naturalization

V. Disabilities

ALTERATION OF INSTRUMENTS

AMBASSADORS AND CONSULS

AMICUS CURIAE

ANIMALS

ANNUITIES

APPEAL AND ERROR

APPEARANCES

APPRENTICES

ARBITRATION AND AWARD

ARMY AND NAVY

ARREST

ARSON

ASSAULT AND BATTERY

ASSIGNMENTS

ASSIGNMENTS FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS

ASSISTANCE, WRIT OF

ASSOCIATIONS

ASSUMPSIT, ACTION OF

ASYLUMS

ATTACHMENT

I. General

II. Foreign Attachment

ATTORNEY AND CLIENT

I. General

II. The Office of Attorney

III. Retainer and Authority

IV. Duties and Liabilities of Attorney to Client

V. Compensation and Lien of Attorney

ATTORNEY GENERAL

AUCTIONS AND AUCTIONEERS

AUDITA QUERELA

BAIL

BAILMENT

BANKRUPTCY

BANKS AND BANKING

I. General

II. Control and Regulation

III. Functions and Dealings

IV. National Banks

V. Savings Banks

VI. Loan, Trust, and Investment Companies

VII. Clearing Houses

VIII. Banking Corporations and Associations

IX. Federal Reserve Bank

BAR ASSOCIATIONS

(File in alphabetical order by States)

BASTARDS

BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATIONS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIGAMY

BILLS AND NOTES

I. General

II. Requisites and Validity

III. Construction and Operation

IV. Modification, Renewal, and Rescission

V. Negotiability and Transfer

VI. Rights and Liabilities on Indorsement or Transfer

VII. Presentment, Demand, Notice, and Protest

VIII. Payment and Discharge

IX. Actions

BIOGRAPHY

I. Collective

II. Individual and Memorials

(File in alphabetical order)

BLASPHEMY

BONDS

BOUNDARIES

BOUNTIES

BREACH OF THE MARRIAGE PROMISE

BREACH OF THE PEACE

BRIBERY

BRIDGES

BROKERS

BUILDING AND BUILDINGS

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

BURGLARY

CANALS

CANCELLATION OF INSTRUMENTS

CARRIERS

I. General

II. Control and Regulation

III. Carriage of Goods

IV. Carriage of Passengers

V. Palace Cars and Sleeping Cars

VI. Carriage of Live Stock

CEMETERIES

CENSUS

CERTIORARI

CHAMPERTY AND MAINTENANCE

CHARITIES

CHATTEL MORTGAGES

CITIZENS

CIVIL RIGHTS

CLERKS OF COURTS

CLUBS

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

COLLISION

COMMERCE

I. General

II. Control and Regulation

III. Interstate Commerce

IV. Interstate Commerce Commission

COMMERCIAL LAW

COMMON LANDS

COMMON LAW

COMMON SCOLD

COMPOSITIONS WITH CREDITORS

COMPOUNDING FELONY

COMPROMISE AND SETTLEMENT

CONFLICT OF LAWS

CONFUSION OF GOODS

CONSPIRACY

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

I. General

II. Establishment and Amendment

III. Construction and Application

IV. Governmental Powers and Functions

V. Rights to Justice and Remedies for Injuries

VI. Police Powers

VII. Personal, Civil and Political Rights

VIII. Due Process of Law

IX. Privileges or Immunities, and Class Legislation

X. Equal Protection of Laws

XI. Obligation of Contracts

XII. Retrospective and Ex Post Facto Laws

XIII. Vested Rights

XIV. Pennsylvania

XX. Canada

XXI. England

XXII. Chile

CONTEMPT

CONTINUANCE

CONTRACTS

CONTRIBUTION

CONVERSION

CONVICTS

COPYRIGHTS

CORONERS

CORPORATIONS

I. General

II. Incorporation and Organization

III. Corporate Existence and Franchise

IV. Name, Seal, Domicile, By-Laws, Records

V. Capital, Stock, and Dividends

VI. Members and Stockholders

VII. Officers and Agents

VIII. Powers, Liabilities and Control

IX. Insolvency and Receivers

X. Dissolution and Forfeiture of Franchise

XI. Re-Incorporation and Re-Organization

- XII. Consolidation
- XIII. Public Service Corporations
- XIV. Business Corporations
- XV. Foreign Corporations
- XXV. Canada

COSTS

COUNTERFEITING

COUNTIES

COURT COMMISSIONERS

COURTS

- I. General
- II. Jurisdiction in General
- III. Establishment, Organization and Procedure
- IV. U. S. Courts in General
- V. U. S. Courts, Jurisdiction
- VI. U. S. Supreme Court
- VII. U. S. Equity, and Pleading and Practice
- VIII. U. S. District Court
- IX. U. S. Circuit Court
- X. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals
- XI. U. S. Courts, Pleading and Practice
- XII. Concurrent and Conflicting Jurisdiction and Comity
- XIII. State and Municipal
 - XIII-A State
 - XIII-B Municipal
 - (File in alphabetical order by States)
- XIV. Common Pleas Courts
- XV. Juvenile Courts
- XVI. Nisi Prius
- XVII. Orphans' Court
- XVIII. Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions
- XIX. Lawyers' Court
- XX. Rules of Court
- XXI. Commerce Court
- XXII. Court of Customs Appeals
- XXIII. District of Columbia
- XXIV. Territorial and Provisional Courts
- XXV. Court of Claims
- XXX. Africa
- XXXI. Canada
- XXXII. England
- XXXIII. Germany
- XXXIV. Scotland
- XXXV. France
- XXXVI. Turkey

COVENANTS, ACTION OF

COVENANTS

CREDITORS' SUIT

CRIMINAL LAW

- I. General
- II. Nature and Elements of Crime and Defenses in General
- III. Capacity to Commit and Responsibility for Crime
- IV. Parties to Offenses
- V. Jurisdiction and Venue
- VI. Pleading and Practice
- VII. Former Jeopardy and Time Limitations
- VIII. Preliminary Complaint, and Summary Trial
- IX. Arraignment and Pleas, and Nolle Prosequi or Discontinuance
- X. Evidence
- XI. Time of Trial and Continuance
- XII. Trial
 - XII-A Famous Trials
(File in alphabetical order)
- XIII. Motions for New Trial and In Arrest
- XIV. Judgment, Sentence, and Final Commitment
- XV. Appeal and Error, and Certiorari
- XVI. Successive Offenses and Habitual Criminals
- XVII. Punishment and Prevention of Crime

CROPS

CURTESY

CUSTOMS AND USAGES

CUSTOMS DUTIES

DAMAGES

- I. General
- II. Measure of Damages
- III. Liquidated Damages and Penalties

DEAD BODIES

DEATH

DEBT, ACTION OF

DEDICATION

DEEDS

- I. General
- II. Construction and Operation
- III. Requisites and Validity
- IV. Recording and Registration

DEPOSITARIES

DEPOSITIONS

DEPOSITS IN COURT

DESCENT AND DISTRIBUTION

- I. General
- II. Nature and Course in General
- III. Persons Entitled and Their Respective Shares
- IV. Rights and Liabilities of Heirs and Distributees

DETECTIVES

DETINUE

DICTIONARIES

I. General

II. Law

DISCOVERY

DISMISSAL AND NON-SUIT

DISORDERLY CONDUCT

DISORDERLY HOUSE

DISTRICT AND PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DISTURBANCE OF PUBLIC ASSEMBLAGE

DIVORCE

DOMICILE

DOWER

DRAINS

DRUGGISTS

DRUNKARDS

DUELING

EASEMENTS

EJECTMENTS

ELECTION OF REMEDIES

ELECTIONS

ELECTRICITY

EMBEZZLEMENT

EMBRACERY

EMINENT DOMAIN

ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS

ENTRY, WRIT OF

EQUITY

I. General

II. Pleading and Practice

ESCAPE

ESCHEAT

ESCROWS

ESTATES

ESTATES TAIL

ESTOPPEL

EVIDENCE

I. General

II. Judicial Notice

III. Presumptions

IV. Burden of Proof

V. Relevancy, Materiality, and Competency in General

VI. Best and Secondary Evidence

- VII. Demonstrative Evidence
- VIII. Admissions
- IX. Declarations
- X. Hearsay
- XI. Documentary
- XII. Parol or Extrinsic Evidence Affecting Writings
- XIII. Opinion Evidence
- XIV. Evidence at Former Trial or in Other Proceeding
- XV. Weight and Sufficiency

EXCEPTIONS, BILLS OF

EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY

EXCHANGES

EXECUTION

EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS

EXEMPTIONS

EXPLOSIVES

EXTORTION

EXTRADITION

FACTORS

FALSE IMPRISONMENT

FALSE PERSONATION

FALSE PRETENSES

FENCES

FERRIES

FINDING LOST GOODS

FINES

FIRES

FISH

FIXTURES

FOOD

FORCIBLE ENTRY AND DETAINER

FORFEITURE

FORGERY

FORMS

I. General

II. Federal

FORNICATION

FRANCHISES

FRAUD

FRAUDS, STATUTE OF

FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCES

GAME

GAMING

GARNISHMENT

GAS

GIFTS

GOOD WILL
GRAND JURY
GROUND RENTS
GUARANTY
GUARDIAN AND WARD
HABEAS CORPUS
HAWKERS AND PEDDLERS
HEALTH
HIGHWAYS
HOLIDAYS
HOMESTEAD
HOMICIDE
HOSPITALS
HUSBAND AND WIFE

- I. General
- II. Mutual Rights, Duties, and Liabilities
- III. Marriage Settlements
- IV. Conveyances, Contracts and other Transactions between Husband and Wife
- V. Disabilities and Privileges of Coverture
- VI. Wife's Separate Estate
- VII. Actions
- VIII. Community Property
- IX. Separation and Separate Maintenance
- X. Abandonment
- XI. Enticing and Alienating
- XII. Criminal Conversation

IMPROVEMENTS

INCEST

INDEMNITY

INDIANS

INDICTMENT AND INFORMATION

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION

INFANTS

INJUNCTION

INNKEEPERS

INNS OF COURT AND CHANCERY

INSANE PERSONS

INSOLVENCY

INSPECTION

INSURANCE

- I. General
- II. Control and Regulation in General
- III. Insurance Companies
- IV. Insurance Agents and Brokers
- V. Insurable Interest

- VI. The Contract in General
- VII. Premiums, Dues and Assessments
- VIII. Assignment or other Transfer of Policy
- IX. Cancellation, Surrender, Abandonment or Rescission of Policy
- X. Avoidance of Policy for Misrepresentation, Fraud, or Breach of Warranty or Condition
- XI. Forfeiture of Policy for Breach of Promissory Warranty, Covenant, or Condition Subsequent
- XII. Estoppel, Waiver or Agreement affecting Right to Avoid or Forfeit Policy
- XIII. Notice and Proof of Loss
- XIV. Adjustment of Loss
- XV. Right to Proceeds
- XVI. Payment or Discharge, Contribution, and Subrogation
- XVII. Action on Policies
- XVIII. Reinsurance
- XIX. Accident and Health Insurance
- XX. Fire Insurance
- XXI. Guaranty and Indemnity Insurance
- XXII. Life Insurance
- XXIII. Live Stock Insurance
- XXIV. Lloyds Insurance
- XXV. Marine Insurance
- XXVI. Mutual Benefit Insurance
- XXVII. Storm Insurance
- XXVIII. Theft Insurance
- XXIX. Title Insurance
- XXX. Plate Glass Insurance

INSURRECTION

INTEREST

INTERNAL REVENUE

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION

INTERNATIONAL LAW

INTERPLEADER

INTOXICATING LIQUORS

JOINT ADVENTURES

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

JOINT TENANCY

JUDGES

JUDGMENT

JUDICIAL SALES

JURISPRUDENCE

JURY

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

KIDNAPPING

LANDLORD AND TENANT

LARCENY

LEGAL EDUCATION

LEGAL ETHICS

LEVEES

LEWDNESS

LIBEL AND SLANDER

LIBRARIES

I. General

II. Law Libraries

III. Legislative Reference Bureaus

LICENSES

I. General

II. For Occupation and Privileges

III. In Respect of Real Property

LIENS

LIFE ESTATES

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS

LIS PENDENS

LITERARY PROPERTY

LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS

LOGS AND LOGGING

LOST INSTRUMENTS

LOTTERIES

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION

MANDAMUS

MANUFACTURERS

MARITIME LIENS

MARRIAGE

MARSHALING ASSETS AND SECURITIES

MASTER AND SERVANT

I. General

II. The Relation

III. Services and Compensation

IV. Master's Liability for Injuries to Servant

IV-A Compensation and Insurance

IV-B Occupational Diseases

V. Liability for Injuries to Third Persons

VI. Interference with the Relation by Third Persons

MAYHEM

MECHANICS' LIENS

MERCANTILE AGENCIES

MILITIA

MINES AND MINERALS

I. General

II. Oil

- III. Public Mineral Lands
- IV. Title, Conveyance and Contracts
- V. Operation of Mines, Quarries and Wells

MISCEGENATION

MONEY LENT

MONEY PAID

MONEY RECEIVED

MONOPOLIES

- I. General
- II. Validity and Effect of Grants
- III. Trusts and other Combinations in Restraint of Trade

MORTGAGES

- I. General
- II. Foreclosure

MOTIONS

MOTOR VEHICLES

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS

- I. General
- II. Creation, Alteration, Existence and Dissolution
- III. Police Power and Regulations
- IV. Proceedings of Council and other Governing Body
- V. Torts
- VI. Boroughs
- VII. Fiscal Management, Public Debt, Securities, and Taxation
- VIII. Public Improvements
- IX. Use and Regulation of Public Places, Property and Works
- X. Officers, Agents, Employees
- XI. Contracts in General
- XII. Ordinance and By-Laws
- XIII. Actions
- XIV. Claims against Corporations
- XV. Powers and Functions
- XVI. Legislative Control
- XVII. Property
- XVIII. Municipal Expenses
- XIX. Criminal Responsibility

NAMES

NAVIGABLE WATERS

- I. General
- II. Rights of Public
- III. Lands under Water
- IV. Riparian and Littoral Rights

NE EXEAT

NEGLIGENCE

- I. General
- II. Contributory Negligence

NEUTRALITY LAWS

NEWSPAPERS

NEW TRIAL

NOTARIES

NOTICE

NOVATION

NUISANCE

OATH

OBSCENITY

OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE

OFFICERS

PARDON

PARENT AND CHILD

PARLIAMENTARY LAW

PARTIES

PARTITION

PARTNERSHIP

I. General

II. Limited Partnership

PARTY WALLS

PATENTS

PAUPERS

PAWNBROKERS

PAYMENT

PENALTIES

PENSIONS

PERJURY

PERPETUITIES

PERSONAL PROPERTY

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

I. General

II. Medical Jurisprudence

PILOTS

PIRACY

PLEADING AND PRACTICE

I. General

II. Forms and Allegations in General

III. Declaration, Complaint, Petition, or Settlement

IV. Plea or Answer, Cross-Complaint, and Affidavit of Defense

V. Replication or Reply and Subsequent Pleadings

VI. Demurrer or Exception

VII. Amendment and Supplemental Pleadings and Repleader

VIII. Signature and Verification

IX. Profert, Oyer and Exhibits

X. Bill of Particulars and Copy of Account

XI. Filing, Service, and Withdrawal

- XII. Motions
- XIII. Issues, Proof and Variance
- XIV. Defects and Objections, Waiver, and Aider by Verdict or Judgment

PLEDGES

POISONS

POSSESSORY WARRANT

POST OFFICE

POWERS

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT

PRINCIPAL AND SURETY

PRISONS

PRIVATE ROADS

PRIZE FIGHTING

PROCESS

PROHIBITION

PROPERTY

PROSTITUTION

PUBLIC LANDS

QUIETING TITLE

QUO WARRANTO

RAILROADS

- I. General
- II. Indebtedness, Securities, Liens and Mortgages
- III. Receivers
- IV. Crossings and Fences
- V. Operation
- VI. Control and Regulation
- VII. Railroad Companies
- VIII. Public Aid
- IX. Location of Road, Termini, and Stations
- X. Right of Way and other Interests in Land
- XI. Construction, Maintenance, and Equipment
- XII. Sales, Leases, Traffic Contracts, and Consolidation

RAPE

REAL ACTIONS

REAL PROPERTY

RECEIVERS

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS

RECOGNIZANCES

RECORDS

REFERENCE

REFORMATION OF INSTRUMENTS

REFORMATORIES

REGISTERS OF DEEDS

RELEASE

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES

REMAINDERS

REMOVAL OF CAUSES

REPLEVIN

REPORTS

RESCUE

REVERSIONS

REVIEW

REWARDS

RIOT

ROBBERY

ROMAN OR CIVIL LAW

SALES

I. General

II. Warranties

III. Conditional Sales

SALVAGE

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS

SCIRE FACIAS

SEALS

SEAMEN

SEARCHES AND SEIZURES

SEDUCTION

SEQUESTRATION

SET-OFF AND COUNTERCLAIM

SHERIFFS AND CONSTABLES

SHIPPING

I. General

II. Regulation in General

III. Title

IV. Charters

V. Master

VI. Liabilities of Vessels and Owners in General

VII. Bottomry and Respondentia

VIII. Carriage of Goods

IX. Carriage of Passengers

X. Demurrage

XI. General Average

XII. Limitation of Owner's Liability

XIII. Wreck

SIGNATURES

SLAVES

SODOMY

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE

SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES

SPENDTHRIFTS

STATES

- I. General
- II. Political Status and Relations
- III. Government, Legislature, and Officers
- IV. Property, Contracts, and Liabilities
- V. Fiscal Management, Public Debt, and Securities
- VI. Claims against State
- VII. Actions

STATUTES

- I. General
- II. Construction and Operation
- III. General and Special, or Local Laws
- IV. Enactment, Requisites, Validity in General
- V. Amendment, Codification, and Revision
- VI. Subjects and Titles of Acts
- VII. Repeal, Suspension, Expiration, and Revival
- VIII. Uniformity of Laws
- IX. Pleading and Evidence
- X. British Statutes in Pennsylvania

STEAM

STIPULATIONS

STREET RAILROADS

SUBMISSION OF CONTROVERSY

SUBROGATION

SUBSCRIPTIONS

SUICIDE

SUNDAY

SUPERSEDEAS

TAXATION

- I. General
- II. Sale of Land for Nonpayment of Tax and Redemption
- III. Tax Titles
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- VII. Taking Case or Question from Jury
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ATTENDANCE AT ANNUAL MEETING, BERKELEY, 1915

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Miss Carrie L. Dailey, Georgia State Library
Miss Frances A. Davis, Wyoming State Library
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E. J. Lien, Minnesota State Library
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Robert C. Owens, San Francisco Law Library
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E. H. Redstone, Social Law Library, Boston, Mass.
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E. Lee Whitney, Vermont State Library
Mrs. E. Lee Whitney, Montpelier, Vermont
G. E. Wire, Worcester County (Mass.) Law Library
J. I. Wyer, Jr., New York State Library

CORRESPONDENCE

Editor Law Library Journal

Will some of our good people give us in the next number of the Journal a list of state citations and cumulative digests *other* than Shepard's? This might include the citators and various schemes of keeping the statutes and reports up to date—there is no comprehensive list of them. If one can not do it, let us hear from several from different parts of the land.

G. E. WIRE.

Worcester County Law Library, Mass., Sept. 28, 1915.

[The Editor will be glad to receive suggestions on the above subject and also to receive similar requests from subscribers regarding matters of interest to themselves and law librarians generally.]

NOTES ON LEGAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

"The most useful knowledge concerning the law is to know where to find it"

(Law librarians and others are requested to send notes appropriate for this page to Frederick C. Hicks, Law Librarian, Columbia University, New York City.)

The purpose of this department of the Law Library Journal is to record bibliographical information which will aid in finding and using the books that contain the law.*

LEGAL TERMINOLOGY

Jenkinson, Hilary

Palaeography and the practical study of court hand. Cambridge, University Press, 1915. fol. ix, 37p.
Contains thirteen plates illustrating different kinds of court hand.

Johnson, Charles and Jenkinson, H.

English court hand A. D. 1066 to 1500, illustrated chiefly from the public records. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1915. Pt. 1, text (8vo.); pt. 2, plates (fol.)

Bibliography, p. xl-xliv, including general palaeography, abbreviations, glossaries, formularies, chronology, and topography. Transcripts and notes upon the plates (in part 2), p. 84-250.

Pt. 2 contains 44 photographic reproductions of documents dated from 1188 to 1501.

The purpose of the book is to supply "the student with such facsimiles of English mediæval documents as the improvement in photographic processes has of late rendered possible."

Maitland, Frederick W.

The Anglo-French law language.
(In Cambridge history of English literature. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1907. v. 1, p. 455-460.)

Retention of French in the English courts—The making of legal terms.

Spanish

Glossary

(In Palmer, T. W. Guide to the law and legal literature of Spain. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1915. p. 143-163.)

TEXT-BOOKS AND TREATISES

Lile, W. M.

The uses and abuses of secondary authority.

(In Virginia Law Review. v. 1, p. 604-19. May, 1914.)

"The large majority of these volumes (modern text books) are but inaccurate and inexhaustive digests."

Dwight, Theodore W.

Fifty leading law books.
(In Columbia Law Times. v. 3, p. 48, Oct. 1889.)

Reprinted in American Law Review, v. 23, p. 818-19.

Early abridgments

(In Legal Bibliography. v. 3, no. 2, October, 1903, p. 3-4)
From Statham to Petersdorff.

Gross, Charles.

Law-writers, (a) Principal treatises, (b) Short tracts.

(In his Sources and literature of English history . . . to 1485. 2d ed. London, Longmans, Green & Co., 1915. p. 399-406.)

Kent, James

Of the principal publications on the common law.

(In his Commentaries on American law. Lecture 22, v. 1, star p. 499-514.)

English abridgments and treatises from Glanville to Sugden.

Legal commentaries.

(In Hearnshaw, J. C. Leet jurisdiction in England. Southampton, Cox & Sharland, 1908. p. 29-42.)

List of text-books cited.

(In Challis' Law of real property. 3d ed. edited by Charles Sweet. London, Butterworth & Co., 1911. p. xxxix-xliv.)

A selection of the authorities on real property and conveyancing, with indication of the best editions.

Ram, James.

Of certain text and other books.
(In his The science of legal judgment. New York, Baker, Voorhis & Co., 1871. p. 150-173.)

From Glanville to Story: Citation to the law reports is given as authority for the characterization of each book.

Story, Joseph.

Digests of the common law. An article written for the North American Review, in 1826, on "A General Abridgment and Digest of American Law, with occasional notes and comments by Nathan Dane, LL.D., counsellor at law."

(In his Miscellaneous writings. Boston, C. C. Little and J. Brown, 1852. p. 379-407.)

Blackstone

Hammond, William G.

Bibliography of the Commentaries (of Blackstone to 1844).

(In Blackstone, William. Commentaries on the laws of England. Ed. by W. G. Hammond. San Francisco, Bancroft-Whitney Co., 1890. v. 1, p. xxi-xxvii.)

* Supplementing Aids to the Study and Use of Law Books. New York, Baker, Voorhis & Co. 1913.

Blackstone—Continued**Soule, Charles C.**

Blackstone bibliography.

(In Legal Bibliography, N. S., v. 15, p. 8-9, January, 1903.)

Subdivisions: (1) Genesis of Blackstone, (2) English editions, (3) Works founded on Blackstone, (4) English abridgments, (5) Comic Blackstones, (6) French editions, (7) Criticisms, (8) Miscellany, (9) American editions, (10) American abridgments.

Littleton**Wambaugh, Eugene.**

Bibliography (of Littleton's Tenures).

(In Littleton's Tenures in English. Ed. by E. Wambaugh. Washington, John Byrne & Co., 1903. p. lxxvii-lxxxiv.)

Indicates the libraries which possess the various editions. The editions are listed in five groups, those (1) in law French only, (2) in law French and modern French, (3) in English only, (4) in both law French and English, and (5) Coke upon Littleton.

CASE LAW**British and British Colonial****Abbott, Nathan.**

The "Law Reports."

(In Michigan Law Journal. v. 1, no. 3, April, 1892, p. 93-99.)

The story of the Law Reports, briefly told.

Oddy, Josiah.

The jubilee of the Law Reports, 1865-1915.

(In Society of Comparative Legislation. Journal. N. S., v. 15, pt. 2, p. 208-218.)

Summarizes the history and development of the Law Reports, and describes the method of reporting decisions in other English-speaking states.

Trials

A catalogue of a very curious and interesting collection of trials. London, Wildy & Sons, 1914. 8vo, 29p.

Sales catalogue no. 211, November, 1914.

A remarkable and extensive collection of criminal and other trials formed by the late W. O. Woodall, of Scarborough. *(In Webster, D., Sales catalogue no. 56. Leeds, England, 1915.)*

Regnal Years**Regnal years.***(In Wambaugh, Eugene. The study of cases. 2d. ed. Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1894. p. 317-318.)*

A table of the dates of accession of the different sovereigns.

(In Jelf, E. A. Where to find your law. London, Horace Cox, 1907. p. 472.)

William I to Edward VII.

Terms of Court**Terms of (English) Courts.***(In Wambaugh, Eugene. The study of cases. 2d. ed. Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1894. p. 319-320.)***STATUTORY LAW****United States**

Index digest of state constitutions. Prepared for the New York State Constitutional Convention Commission by the Legislative Drafting Research Fund of Columbia University. Albany, N. Y., State Constitutional Convention Commission, 1915. 8vo, vii, 1546p.

"Prepared with the idea of giving under each title and subhead enough of the constitutional provisions to render unnecessary reference to the text of the constitution unless, for such purposes as the drafting of new provisions, the exact phraseology is wanted . . . it is intended to be a comparative statement of the provisions of all the constitutions (to January 1, 1914) arranged by subject, rather than an attempt to present a picture of each constitution."

Report of the committee on noteworthy changes in statute law. Presented at the meeting of the American Bar Association at Salt Lake City, August 17-19, 1915. 8vo, 53p.

Preprint of report to appear in American Bar Association Report, 1915.

California**Thornton, Crittenton**

History of the laws of California *(In Eldredge, Z. S. History of California. New York, Century History Co., 1915. v. 5, p. 395-420.)*

"Of all the law which existed in California prior to its annexation by the United States, only one vestige remains, . . . that which remains in the law of the property of husband and wife."

British and British Colonial**Gross, Charles.**

Laws: Collective editions (Anglo-Saxon, Irish and Welsh laws); Private compilations (Isolated pieces, and Latin law-books).

(In his Sources and literature of English history . . . to 1485. 2d. ed. London, Longmans, Green & Co., 1915. p. 257-267.)

Table showing citation of the (English) statutes from 1831 (to 1907).

(In Jelf, E. A. Where to find your law. London, Horace Cox, 1907. p. 473.)

Quebec**Desjardins, Joseph.**

Guide parlementaire historique de la Province de Quebec 1792 à 1902. Quebec, 1902. 8vo, xxiv, 395p.

Useful in connection with the annual statutes of Quebec. Gives lists of Viceroys, Intendants, Governors, Lieutenant-governors, etc., under the French and English régimes, and the dates of Quebec parliamentary sessions, 1792-1902.

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